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T. H. CARR



BOMBS DROP ON ENGLISH TOWNS

London, Feb. 21.—A German aero raider with a bountiful supply of

NO GROCERY

in Ogden can meet our prices as their expenses do not permit selling so close, besides we pay no rent and our system of doing business is most economical.

COFFEE

Murphy-Hardy "Morning-Delight" brand, roasted right in Ogden and packed in air-tight cans, steel cut, a good value at 40c pound; this week, 30c.

VINEGAR

Regular 35c distilled, most grocers charge 40c gallon. 20c.

SOAP

Swift's white well hardened and slow to wash away, 7 bars. 25c.

OATMEAL

Fresh from the mill, goods advancing, special bargain, 6 pounds. 25c.

GLOSS AND CORN STARCH

Why pay a high price for a name—no better than this: 4 packages. 25c.

RICE

Finest imported Japan, cooks flaky and light, last chance at this price, 4 pounds. 25c.

UTAH TOMATOES

None better canned, full weight, dozen cans, \$1.75; 2 cans. 15c.

ONIONS

Fancy yellow Danvers, hard and dry, per 100, 90c; 20 pounds. 25c.

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5-pound pails, as good as any, pail. 65c.

TEA

Lipton's yellow label, the best grade black tea at any price, pound. 60c.

CONDENSED MILK

Large cans, Sego or St. Charles, every can guaranteed, doz. 95c; 3 cans. 25c.

GERMADE

The best, and fresh made, regular price now 50c; this week, sack. 40c.

CORN MEAL

White or yellow, just from the car, fresh and kiln dried, sack. 30c.

SODA CRACKERS

Cookies or soda crackers, bought for this sale, fresh and sweet, 3 packages. 25c.

SALT

Utah product, now as fine and pure as any eastern salt, 10c sacks, 2 for. 15c.

VERMICELLI

Ogden made, a bargain at 10c the package, our price 2 for. 15c.

HIGH P. FLOUR

Every sack guaranteed, sack. \$1.85.

PARSNIPS

They make an excellent side dish, fried or stewed, 10 pounds. 25c.

CHEESE

Rich, mild cheese, excellent flavor, 2 pounds. 35c.

TOILET PAPER

A good value at 12c the roll, our price, 2 rolls for. 15c.

PINEAPPLE

Sliced or grated, 25c can, new stock, can. 15c.

Smith Meat & Grocery

26th and Wash. Phone 284, Advertisement.

INDIANS FIGHTING

One White Man and Two Indians Killed the First Day

Salt Lake, Feb. 22.—J. C. Akin of Dolores, Colo., deputy United States marshal, dead; Jose Cordova of Cortez, Colo., deputy United States marshal, seriously wounded; one Indian brave and one Piute girl, dead; and six Piutes captured, represent concretely the results of the first day's fighting between the posses under Aquila Nebeker and the renegade Indians under the leadership of Old Polk and his son, Tee-Na-Gat. The first battle with the Indians began shortly before dawn yesterday, and continued throughout the morning. A second attack was started yesterday afternoon, and at 11:30 o'clock last night it was reported that the Indians had surrounded Bluff, Utah, and were keeping up a continual fire on the whites.

Aid Is Asked.

The situation of the posse was reported as being desperate. A call for help has been sent to the Indian police stationed at the Shiprock agency in New Mexico, and unless there is a radical change in the situation by early this morning the federal government will be appealed to for troops to quell the Indians.

Immediately following the first attack yesterday morning a call for reinforcements was sent by Marshal Nebeker to towns in the vicinity of the fighting, and additional posses were organized and started for Bluff. Last night it was reported that men had started from Dolores, Cortez and Mancos, Colo., and Monticello and Grayson, Utah. These are expected to reach the battleground some time this afternoon.

Trap Is Sprung.

Indian strategy of the kind that one is accustomed to read in the histories of early life in the west marked the first engagement. Several hours before daybreak yesterday Marshal Nebeker sent a posse of twenty-six men, under the leadership of A. N. Gingles, ex-sheriff of Montezuma, Colo., June Peterson, sheriff of San Juan county, Utah, and the sheriff of Dolores county, Colo., to surround the camp of the Indians. The men had nearly completed their task when they were seen by sentinels of the Piutes. The redskins, with whoops of warning to their companions asleep in the camp, opened fire on the whites. Akin dropped at almost the first shot.

Indians began to crawl from their tents, Winchester in hands, firing as they ran to convenient entrenchments. The posse returned the fire. One Indian fell. Suddenly a girl who had come from one of the tents ran between the posse and the Indians, waving her hands and screaming. The deputies, in the half-light, were able to distinguish her and ceased firing. Then she fell and lay still on the snow-covered ground. By common consent both sides ceased firing and Mancos Jim, a Piute, who has joined forces with the whites, was sent into the Indian camp with a demand for the surrender of Tee-Na-Gat.

There ensued a long pow-wow, and at the conclusion Mancos Jim returned to the deputies with the message of Old Polk, leader of the renegades.

"We will not give up. We will fight until death," was the message which Old Polk sent back.

While the deputies were consulting on the next step there was a series of yells in their rear. Running toward them from the direction of the river was a band of about forty Piutes. They came on simultaneously, and the Indians in the camp began to shoot and the posse was between two fires. A hasty division of forces was made. One kept Old Polk and his comrades in their camp and the other drove the second party of Indians back. The whites were under the leadership of Old Posey, another noted outlaw, who has a record as a mankiller. Old Posey retreated toward Bluff, and on the way cut the telephone wires, shutting off Bluff from all communication with the outside world.

Polk Defies Whites.

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Six Indians Caught.

In following up their advantage the deputies captured six Indians and found the bodies of the two who had been slain. One of the dead Indians is named Jack. Just what the Indian girl is the deputies were unable to learn definitely, but it is believed that she is a sister of the dead Indian. It was toward him she started to run when he fell, and when she herself was hit by a bullet, believed to have been fired by one of the tribe.

Among the captured Indians is one known as Howen, reputed to be one of the most desperate of the renegades. Jack, the dead Indian, was also a warrior of renown among the Piutes.

The second battle began during the afternoon. A scouting party of deputies ran across a detachment of Indians who at once opened fire. The deputies entrenched themselves in the top of a small hill and dispatched one of their number to Marshal Nebeker for help. Aid was immediately sent and the Indians were driven back toward their camp in Cow canyon.

In getting to this camp they were fired upon by Jose Cordova, a Mexican, who was left on guard duty. The Indians returned the fire and Cordova was sorely wounded.

Indians Attempt Rescue.

Again the whites seemed to have been led into a trap, according to the meager news which was received last night. The rule of the Indians seemed to have been to draw the deputies into the canyon so as to bring the party under Old Posey up on the rear.

The latter are reported to be stationed about Bluff, keeping up a continual fire on the little town. Nebeker's men are outside the town holding Old Polk and his men from coming down the canyon to the aid of Old

Posey. At the same time, Old Polk is keeping guard over Cow canyon, in which he is entrenched, and the Indians by preventing reinforcements from reaching the posse from the direction of Grayson. The only readily accessible road into Bluff leads through Cow canyon and Old Polk is in a position to keep help from reaching the posse excepting by a detour which would involve much time.

Telephone Line Repaired.

In the early evening deputies found the point where the telephone wires had been cut by old Posey and his tribesmen and telephone communication was again established with Grayson. The desperate situation was outlined to men in that town and they were warned of the positions of the Indians. From Grayson the word was sent to the Shiprock agency for the Indian police and preliminary plans made for a call for federal troops should today bring about any change for the worse.

In a dispatch received in Salt Lake from Marshal Nebeker by United States District Attorney W. W. Ray, the marshal briefly outlined the fight. The message read:

"Posse in hot fight. One white man killed, one white man wounded. Two Indians killed, six Indians captured. Had Indians allied against the whites. Am sending for reinforcements from Grayson. NEBEKER."

Later Mr. Ray received a telegram from L. D. Creel, Indian agent for scattered bands of Indians in Utah. Mr. Creel left Salt Lake yesterday morning for the scene of action after arranging with the Denver & Rio Grande to stop its train for him at Thompsons. Mr. Creel was at Moab and reported that he had had a telephone talk with Grayson and Bluff. The roads, said Mr. Creel, are almost impassable. The Indians were reported as surrounded at midnight last night, their position being about three miles north and east of Bluff. The situation is rapidly growing worse, according to Mr. Creel, and more men have been sent to the aid of Nebeker from Grayson.

Nebeker Tells Story.

Late last night a dispatch was received in Salt Lake from Marshal Nebeker by J. R. Letcher. This gave brief details of the fighting. It was dated at Grayson. In full it is as follows:

"Posse of twenty-six men, led by the sheriff of Dolores county, ex-Sheriff Gingles of Montezuma county, Colo., June Peterson, sheriff of San Juan county, Utah, left here last night (Saturday) at 11:30 o'clock to surprise and capture the Indians. The men had been seen at break of day today. Posse surrounded the camp in which we had located the Indians that are wanted. Indians seemed to be expecting arrival of posse and opened fire. J. C. Akin was killed in the beginning of the fight, and so was an Indian girl, sister of the dead Indian. The posse of Jack, ran between the posse and the posse and was killed. An Indian named Howen, was captured. He and Jack are choice warriors. There is no doubt that other Indians will endeavor to recapture the men we have taken. Band known as Posey's band came to relief of Polk's band from the south and wounded a deputy named Jose Cordova of Cortez, Colo., who had been placed to guard southern approach. A posse of fifteen, all this town could arm, has been sent to the assistance of the posse at Bluff. A posse of twenty-nine is on the road from Monticello to assist Bluff. Communication between here and Bluff broken all day and has just been restored. Fighting continues fiercely. My men have been collected with the greatest care. (Signed) NEBEKER."

Grayson, Utah, Feb. 21.—In a battle between a force of deputies under United States Marshal Aquila Nebeker of Salt Lake City and the Piute Indians at Bluff, two Indians were killed, six taken prisoner, one white man lost his life and two were wounded.

The posse tried to surround the Indian position at daybreak this morning, but the Indians heard them and immediately opened fire. Joe Akin of Dolores, Colo., fell at the first volley. Firing continued for some minutes and two Indians were killed.

Both sides ceased firing and Marshal Nebeker sent Mancos Jim, a Piute who had joined the white men, to parley with the Indians and urge them to surrender. After a long pow-wow, Mancos Jim returned to the posse with the message that the Indians "We will fight until death."

Attacked From Behind.

While the marshal was receiving this information, another band of Indians, under "Old Posey," came up the San Juan river about forty strong and attacked the posse from behind. The white men were under the attack and held them off. In the meantime, the Indians camped on the rocks outside Bluff reopened the attack and the posse was caught between two fires. One man, whose name is not known, was shot through the body. At last reports he was still alive, but in a serious condition.

The Indians under Posey were driven off and in retreating they cut the telephone wires, the only line of communication with Bluff.

The last message that came through said that the Indians had surrounded the posse and a call for help was sent out. A general alarm was spread all through the country. Poses were quickly organized here and at Monticello and other relief expeditions are being formed at Dolores, Cortez and Mancos, Colo.

In the Grayson posse, which started out immediately, there were about eighteen men. The Monticello posse, twenty-nine strong, arrived here at 6 o'clock and started out immediately. They took a telephone outfit with them, intending to cut in on the wire at the closest point to Bluff.

It has been snowing steadily all day and, owing to the heavy fall, the progress of the posse will be slow. Latest information from Bluff said that the strength of the Indians was double what the white men expected to find. They had heard that the Indians, entrenched in the buttes about a mile above Bluff, on the San Juan river, were about fifty strong. With the reinforcements that came up the river from the south it is believed that their force was in excess of 100 fighting men.

Owing to the statement from Bluff, just before the wires were cut, that the Indians were surrounding the town, it was feared a massacre of the entire posse and residents of the town was imminent. This fact drove the relief parties forward in the face of one of the worst gales seen here this winter.

Move Toward Bluff.

No one knew how many men Marshal Nebeker had in his party when he went to engage the Indians.

The Colorado posse, mounted and well armed, arrived here yesterday at noon and, before noon, the posse and the Indians would ascertain their whereabouts. Marshal Nebeker started them toward Bluff between 11 and 12 o'clock last night. By hard riding they arrived at Bluff at daybreak this morning. They attempted to surround the Indians, who were camped about a mile out of the town, but the Indians, with sentinels out all around their camp, soon heard them and the alarm was sounded. Like in the olden days, they came pouring out of their tents, guns in hand. Without waiting to be attacked, they opened fire on the posse. One of the first bullets ended the life of John Akin, a well-to-do cattleman of Dolores. Two other men, whose names were not learned, fell wounded.

As they saw their comrades fall, the posse members dropped to the snow-covered ground and directed a steady fire at the Indians' position. A squaw who was in the front rank of the braves was the first to fall over dead. Almost instantly another Indian, hit by a bullet, leaped into the air and fell dead outside the camp. Two others dropped their weapons, injured.

Message of Defiance.

When the last Indian fell over, the posse spread out and surrounded the Indians. Both sides ceased firing. Mancos Jim, who had been reported as one of the defenders of the renegade Hatch, whose defiance of a federal indictment for murder brought the battle on, was sent forward to treat with the outlaws. He is a member of the same tribe, but since he abandoned a career of outlawry some years ago has been regarded as a "good" Indian. Despite his acquaintance with "Old Polk," leader of the Piutes, he was unable to move them and brought back the message of defiance.

Then it was that Posey and his band of Utes came up the river and engaged the posse. They fought fiercely for a time, but only managed to get one member of the posse. As they were retreating, the posse in pursuit, two of their number, named Hazen and Jack, were captured and held prisoner.

After considerable fighting the main body of Utes got away and the last heard of them they were safely entrenched in the rocks above Bluff. It was about this time that the wires were cut and the report came that the Indians were surrounding the town.

It is believed here that the posse, which was reported in grave peril of massacre and making a desperate battle against the Indians, escaped from the encircling enemy and retired in safety.

It will not be definitely known how they fared until the Monticello posse, rushing to the relief, can cut in on the telephone wire and report. The situation at Bluff is critical, however, and Marshal Nebeker will need all the assistance that can be sent to him.

RELIEF WORK OF
THE AMERICANS

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Brussels, Feb. 10.—Brand Whitlock, the American minister in Brussels, and Henry W. Diederich, the American consul general in Antwerp, who were sources from whom the Associated Press correspondent sought information as to the progress of relief work, both declared that the German authorities were co-operating so far as possible in the service which outsiders were trying to render to the distressed Belgians.

Mr. Whitlock, fresh and alert notwithstanding the strain of the past few months, is still actively interested in the work of the American Relief committee, and discussing its importance, he said:

"There are places where the cessation of our work for a week would mean starvation. I believe that its cessation for three weeks would mean hunger throughout Belgium. A German officer said to me yesterday that to stop it for a day would mean suffering in some localities."

The committee is now so systematically established that its headquarters occupy no less than twenty-two rooms, which, like the offices of an American skyscraper, are lettered at the door with the names of the various departments.

Throughout Brussels there is such magic in the word "American" that even the cabman no longer pesters Americans for tips. Hand him the exact fare, if he knows you are American, he will smile and say "Thank you!" and appear to be sufficiently rewarded with the honor of having an American for his fare. It is a trifling thing, but in strange contrast to the anticabman of the German capital, it is a relief.

Striking, however, is the number of beggars, mainly old women and very young children, and the swarm of vendors, chiefly of postcards. At night there is the same ceaseless promenade through the main streets that has always formed such a characteristic picturesque part of life in the Belgian capital, but at 11 o'clock most of the streets lights are extinguished and the bars and cafes are closed.

This early closing, and the fact that only beer and light wines are permitted to be sold, are the chief outward evidences of the strict German rule of the conquered city. These conditions, however, are more apparent than real.

The German soldiers are good patrons of the shops, paying for their purchases in cash, but the buying power of the people is steadily and rapidly growing less. Industry, except in some of the coal and iron mines along the Meuse between Liege and Huys, is prostrate. The better class of people remaining are living on their incomes or savings; the poorer on charity. In the Bon Marche, for instance, one of the largest of the Brussels stores, there appear to be only about a third as many clerks as before the war, and the same is true of other establishments. A large lace factory visited by the correspondent was quite idle.

"There are no more Americans, no more English, no more Spaniards, visiting us," said the young woman in charge. "The girls who worked here are in the fields."

In Antwerp conditions are far worse. Business is prostrate and actual want increasing. Along the miles of wharves of the city's splendid harbor the idle ships lie rusting at their moorings. Millions of feet of lumber are stacked in the deserted yards and where ordinarily a swarm of workmen load and unload the busy ships, a solitary watchman makes his deserted rounds.

The city is overrun with beggars and vendors. The shops are empty. Scattered about the city are wrecked and burned buildings, showing where German shells fell during the bombardment of the city.

"The life is most monotonous," complained Consul General Diederich. "With the exception of members of my staff and of the American relief workers, there are, so far as I know, only two Americans left in Antwerp."

AMERICAN SHIP
STRIKES A MINE

Washington, Feb. 21.—Secretary Bryan announced the receipt of a telegram tonight from the American consul at Bremen reporting "the loss" of the American steamer Evelyn. The cause was not stated. The crew was saved.

American Consul Fee's telegram as given out by the state department was as follows: "Steamer Evelyn, Captain Smith, agents Bull & Co., New York, blown up early Friday at Horthum. Crew saved. Ship and cargo lost."

Secretary Bryan repeated the American consul's telegram immediately to Ambassador Page at London and Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, with instructions to learn all possible facts concerning the occurrence and give every care to the crew if landed in their respective jurisdictions.

Members of the crew of the Geau said that the vessel was anchored near Antivari, with the Saturno, when the Austrian torpedo boats approached. The captains of the fishing vessels ordered their crews to land and at the same time hoisted Italian flags.

The Austrians, according to this report, fired on the crews and then on the vessels, while Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs.

No one on either vessel was injured, but the Saturno was damaged so badly that she was unable to sail for home.

Rome, Feb. 21.—It is stated on the highest authority that despite the neutrality of the holy see, as well as the pope's efforts toward peace and his hope that Italy will not be dragged into the war, the vatican expects Italian Catholics in case of intervention to support the government. For this purpose the pope has instructed the bishops and clergy to beware of the neutralistic propaganda lest they should be accused of being unpatriotic.

The archbishop-elect of Genoa has addressed a pastoral letter to the di-

See California and Expositions



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Closes December 31, 1915.
Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco
Opens February 20th.
Closes December 4, 1915.

Daily Excursions

Commencing daily, March 1st, to November 30, the following round trip rates will be effective from OGDEN, with final return limit of 90 days, stopovers being permitted at all points en route.

Los Angeles, returning via San Francisco \$35.00

Los Angeles or San Diego, going and returning via Salt Lake Route \$35.00

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San Diego, going via Salt Lake Route, returning via Portland or vice versa \$67.50

Los Angeles, going via Salt Lake Route, returning via Portland or vice versa \$62.50

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Sidetrrips in connection with above tickets:

Seattle \$7.50

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For further particulars, descriptive literature, etc., call at our office.

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ROME, Feb. 21, 1:25 p. m.—A general fight, in which many persons were wounded, occurred today at a meeting called by the parties favorable to Italy remaining neutral in the war and those desiring the government to intervene, at which it was intended that speakers should give their respective views of the parties.

The police finally charged the crowd and dispersed it.

cess of Casale Monferrato in Piedmont, saying that the citizens must prepare to make every sacrifice, even of their lives, if needed. The letter says the Catholics must obey the king and government implicitly. Similar pastoral letters were sent to other dioceses.

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